

GRANT.

an Imbecile President...What if we are
Dragged into War?...Motley's Re-
moval a Disgrace to Grant.

[from the Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—If there be
such a thing within the scope of blun-

fring diplomacy, this country will get some how or other into the quarrel between France and Prussia. Certainly, if there shall ensue a protracted war, involving other European Powers than those now in a belligerent attitude, this Administration will prove itself utterly incompetent to

maintain neutral relations. "As the case now stands, our Government, looking at the imprudent utterances of its highest officials, is less neutral than Austria, England or Russia. Upon a question of this kind, partaking in no way of legitimate domestic politics, it might be supposed that General Grant

would consent to remain at his post, and consult at least with the leading statesmen of his own party (if there be any such) as to the course proper to be pursued in order to secure our own rights as a neutral nation to the full, and at the same time avoid "entanglements" which may lead to a

But I am informed upon good Rad-

ral authority that the President knows so little of statesmanship that he verily believes it to consist wholly in "jobbing," supplying lucrative places for kith and kin, and running about the country horse-racing, excursioning, and making oneself comfortable generally—that, in short, he is so very deficient as to believe himself, at a jump, more than a match for both Bismarck and Napoleon III. in statescraft, and a head taller in soldiership than the Great Napoleon himself. He

in a word, just so stubborn, self-willed, and ignorant, as scarcely to leave a hope for the preservation of peace in this country for sixty days to come. This is a deplorable state of affairs! And look at the composition of his Cabinet! There is not a man among them capable of safely counselling even a well-meaning French

Independency of the private information I thus divulge, there is public

proof quite sufficient to convict the President of consulting his personal feelings rather than the interests of the country. Let the public examine the letter of Senator Wilson, inserted in the *Gazette* of this morning, and see what is plainly charged upon General Grant, and that to his face.

but written in a tone more of sorrow than anger! It is therein plainly set forth that Mr. Motley was removed as a punishment to Sumner for having defeated the annexation of San Domingo; at the same time it is confessed that the latter "may have said

things that may have been distasteful to the President in connection with that affair." What sort of "distasteful things" is here referred to? Unquestionably that the purchase of San Domingo was a gigantic job, in which the President was engaged as a lobbyist!

that Mr. Motley was not removed solely on account of conflicting views connected with his Embassy, or any personal "unpleasantness" with the State Department, has been abundantly proved. At the time of his appointment as Minister to the English Court I stated in a letter to the *Gazette* that I had reliable information that he would be guided by secret instructions received at the hands of Mr. Sumner. I then supposed, of course, that he would be furnished with others by the State Department, which

he would disregard. I had no idea that the Secretary of State had authorized Mr. Sumner specially to empower Mr. Motley to write out *his own instructions*—in other words, to permit Sumner to do so. But so it seems. A gentleman, "known to be well-versed in Massachusetts politics," gives a graphic description of the scene in which the high contracting parties entered into this preliminary treaty. He states that at an interview between Mr. Sumner and Mr.

"Why not levy on Motley? Let him write a *memoir*, to be used in whole or in part, or not at all, as you see fit."

"Mr. Fish (says the gentleman referred to) at once came into the idea and authorized Mr. Sumner to invite Mr. Motley to do this. Mr. Sumner replied, 'Of course, in your name; to which Mr. Fish (according to the recollection of Mr. Sumner) assented."

The Needle-Gun.

excuted with the right hand, as follows: An upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with the right hand close the breech, and another push on the needle chamber with its spiral spring) completes the loading, and the rifle is ready for fire." During the whole movement the gun is held with the left hand, at

3. The gun is never loaded or reloaded while at "aim," simply because it is impossible to do so.

4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of paper mache; and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear.

5. The cartridge is made up—ball in front, ball socket with igniting mat-

6. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated and the air chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean, no recoil is felt at all.

It is not such the superiority of the needle gun over other breach-loaders which has secured, and, in all probability will, in the present struggle, secure success to the Prussian army. It is the thorough education of each individual soldier and his perfect familiarity with his weapon.

The needle gun was first used in Prussia in 1848 and 1849, in Baden and Schleswig, and not having been deemed effective without an entire change of tactics, and especially of the firing instruction, was almost com-

The Prussian army has but one calibre for all small arms, so that infantry or sharpshooters can be supplied with cartridges from any cavalry, pistol, or carbine cartridge wagon."

The personal effects of the late Charles Dickens were sold at auction in London, a few days since, at high prices—a total of \$50,000 being realized.

A well known lawyer of Naples, Italy, three weeks ago butchered his life and five children and then killed himself. No cause assigned.

The late Admiral Dahlgren never
had headache or was sea-sick,